A DISAPPOINTED INVENTOR

Another Aspirant for the Distinction of Having Discovered Perpetual Motion.

An Indianapolis Mechanic who Spent Years and a Small Fortune in a Fruitless Endeavor-An Ingenious Peceit.

The desire to get something for nothing ha

been an ever present and insatiate one in the human breast for ages. Man has been willing not only to rob his fellow-man, in pursuit of this favorite dream, but has skillfully planned to steal or extort from nature herself that for which he expected to give no compensation The most universal of these schemes in extent and ingenuity have been efforts to "find perpetual motion." People seldom reflect how widespread the following of this will-o'-the-wisp is. even in this day of culture and scientific wisdom. Here in Indianapolis are scores of men engaged in this pursuit in every spare Mechanics are spending their hard earnings on strange devices of every conceivable kind, and visionaries are starving themselves in obscure attics while they devote the meager pittance they derive from the lower walks of literature and kindred things to the chimera of their lives, all hoping. ever hoping, in silent patience, that nature will unlock the secret. The writer conversed recently with a number of our prominent patent agents about this peculiar class of men who keep hidden from the eyes of society their myterious toil. Oue gentleman said: "On a certain morning, a little while ago, as I was engaged here in my office on some specifications, there stepped in a man of intelligent appearance, but shabby attire, who approached me with an air of great mystery, not to say profound gloom, and said impressively: 'I've got something to tell you!' 'Glad to see you," I replied, briskly. 'Well,

"'It is something of the utmost importance, and not to be divulged by me to any that I cannot implicitly put confidence in,' he continued Well, I presume I am to be trusted, but vill not ask you to tell me anything you are parful to place me in possession of, sir.

"'Oh, I can trust you,' he replied, looking as if weight had fallen from his shoulders, and dded. 'Are we alone?' "'And may I speak freely?"

"He drew himself up to his full height, and, looking me squarely in the face, said: 'It is this, then; I have discovered perpetual motion. I have found it, and I can show it to you. That's "'And what do you want of my help when you have such a treasure? I asked. 'There are, as

"Yes; but I have no time to waste. Let's

with such stories.' " 'Yes, but I want you to go with me right now and I'll show you the machine itself. Can you

you must know, scores of men who come here

"At first I was inclined to cut the man short with a refusal, but, as there was something different about him from the average run of 'perpetual-motion cranks,' I determined to gratify his desire. He took me clean across to the South-side of town, and we stopped in front of an old machine shop. We entered and passed brough to the rear end, where a door heavily locked confronted us. He pulled out a bunch of keys and turned each lock in turn, some three or four in all. We entered the room. Its windows were heavily barred and screened with white muslin. In the center stood a large, square mass of machinery, a cube of about five-foot dimensions in size and shape, covered over all but two or three protuberances at the bottom with a large piece of cloth. This he removed, cautioning me as he did so that we must not talk loud, as a great many people in the neighborhood were trying to pry into his secret. The machine that was revealed was the most corious and staggering ecnglomeration of complicated mechanism I ever beheld anywhere. I stood in some amazement at the very magnitude of patience shown in such a wonderful combination. There were trains of cog-wheels, belted wheels and springs in succession, and these appeared to be governed or actuated by a dense mass of spindles, levers and eccentrics, all placed together in a most indescribable fashion. There were also a number of spiral tubes and springs, that seemed to have a particular relation to each other at the top. and running down through the center of the machine. Everything was of the most elegant and highly-finished workmanship, and the brass and steel glistened like silver and gold. After I had recovered my astonishment somewhat and he saw I was about to put some questions, the man quickly stepped up to the huge mechan-

ism and simply touched a certain spot. There did not appear to be anything there-not even a button, where he pressed, but instantly the whole thing was in motion. The trains of wheels were whirling, the spiral springs seemed to automatically compress and expand, the rods and eccentrics moved with the smoothest pretision, some rapidly and others slower, and the whole wonderful mechanism seemed like a teeming mass of life, each part working at its different tasks with tireless activity and energy. The longer I looked at its revolutions the more mystified, in reality, I became. There was no visible connection of the machine with anything around, no sound of anything but the turning of the wheels, and, at the regular rate all were going, it looked extremely probable that it could be kept up indefinitely. The machine stood clear of the floor by about a foot, on four polished steel legs, possibly an inch and a quarter in diameter, and I looked underneath it, and felt above, around, below-everywhere, for some secret wires, but it was apparent that no such things existed, and I was almost dumfounded as the thought came over me that here might be at least some new application of the laws of mechanics that enabled a great economy of power, and would run the thing for a long time with the slight impetus he gave it, foolish as I knew the reflection was. One thing was evident to me, which was, that if I was going to get at the truth of the matter I would have to scare the fellow into giving it to me. I knew that nature sould not contradict herself and was prepared to tell him unmistakably. He had been waiting in stience for me to say something, but I made up my mind I would let him break the ice. So I turned as if about to go, without a syllable of

"He stepped between me and the door in an ostant, and, with his lips twitching with excitement, said in a somewhat angry manner: 'Why don't you say what you think of this? Have'nt I found the secret?

"'No!" I answered sharply, though I felt an uncertainty in my voice as I did so. 'You can't convince me it is possible. The conservation of energy and every truth of science flatly denies it, sir. And, if you want to know what I think, I demand that you tell me where you get your power from? or I will not waste another

"The man looked at me with an expression I can never forget. It seemed as though he was peering into my very soul. He felt that I was not to be deceived, and, reaching down to one of the little polished steel legs, he opened a secret door, right in its face, when so fine was the workmanship that not a line of disconnection was revealed, and there appeared in its hollow :enter a small pipe. "This," he said, 'brings ne high-pressure steam from a distance. You do not hear it? Oh, no! To be sure-why, the exhaust is away out there under that lot. I took all that pipe-line through at "How did you ever elaborate such a decep-

"He stood motionless a moment, and then commenced to ery like a child. 'I really thought I had it until a few days ago, he said. 'I have been working at it these four years, and my wife and family have been starving, while I accomplished the expenditure of \$3,000 every-thing I had in the world, on that machine. When I found I had failed I resolved to resort to this deception, and exhibit it as a great discovery, to support my poor family,' and the man wept piteously. He offered to let me take a half interest in it for \$20,000, bat, of course, I efused, and in parting agreed not to divulge sis name, though he will probably take it out in the amusement world yet.

A Mechanic's Claim for Damages. Alexander W. Kolephone has instituted a suit against the Indianapolis Carpenters' and Cabiz c-makers' Union for \$10,000 damages on account of the loss of a hand while employed in the company's mill. He alleges that on account of poor machinery his hand was caught by a rip-saw and severed from his arm.

The Local Real Estate Market. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that business men are closing up their year's accounts, the real estate market was not very active

luring the last week. But fifty-five deeds were recorded, representing a valuation of \$129,106. The only transfers of importance were the following: Charles H. Gillett to John D. Evans, the undivided we-thirds of two acres of ground on the Belt railroad in West Indianapolis. on which the bent-wood factory is located, for \$10,000; Volsey T. Malott, to the Indianapolis Cubinet Company, two lots on which the lactory of the company is located, \$10,000, and William B. Burford to James McHugh, the block on market.

the northwest corner of Maryland and Illinois streets for \$35,000. The real estate agents are expecting a very brisk market after the beginning of the new year. Many capitalists, they say, are making inquiries about property, and they predict some heavy investments within a few weeks.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Visitors Abroad Who Have Written from This City During the Past Half Year.

The story of the preacher who read the words of the great Hebrew, "I said, in my haste, all men are liars," and then, pausing, remarked that if David had lived in this century he might have made the same statement at his leisure, has been applied with more or less frequency to the newspaper special correspondents who have made their headquarters in this city since Gen. Harrison was nominated as the Republican candidate for the presidency, at Chicago. Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of careful, conscientious work done here, by the best men the best newspapers of the country could secure for the service.

Among those who came earliest were J. K. Mumford, of the New York World, who got his early newspaper training on the Syracuse (N.Y.) press, and of whom it is said that his employers there became conscience-stricken over their culpability in keeping him away from the metropolitan press, and accordingly dismissed him to his present larger field; Murlin, of the New York Tribune, who made his reputation as an Albany correspondent, and who, in the field of general politics, has few superiors; E. O. Chamberlin, of the New York Sun, an exceedingly graceful writer, and said to be one of the largest spacemen on the journal he represents; E. C. How-land, of the Philadelphia Press, whose genealogstories of the Harrison family, General Harrison's before was made, gave a "scoop" on the balance of the world after the Chicago convention's conclusion was reached: John T. McCarthy, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, whose good work for that paper here is better known than that of any outside correspondent, by reason of his longer service; John J. Jennings, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, an abbreviated edition, but keen as a briar; Bob Brown, of the Courier-Journal, who seems to have disreerates to "raise more corn and less hell:" George K. Nicholas, of the New York Herald, whose relations with James Gordon Bennett have survived the numerous shakings up to which that establishment has been subjected; W. F. Elliot, of the New York Times, who "roasted" Mr. Barnum and the Connecticut Democratic central committee in the last campaign after a manner unusual mugwumps, and E. G. Dunnell, of the same paper, whose relations with President Cleveland were close enough to secure his selection as the agent for denying the Presidential scandals set affoat during the campaign. Of Mr. Dunnell the story is told that while in this State he was requested by his home authorities to sum up the political situation here, which he proceeded to do in a column and a half, demonstrating to his own entire satisfaction that the Democracy would carry Indiana by from 3,000 to 10,000 majority, whereupon he was advised promptly that if such was the case there was no need for his staying here any longer, and home

Other more recent comers and stayers were George Welshons, of the Pittsburg Times, a most ingenious and industrious chronicler; Mc-Innis, of the Chicago News, a man of rare intelligence; Marshall Cushing, surnamed "the Cherub," of the New York Press, whose winning ways and straightforward dealing gave him sources of information that few others attained as readily; Graham, of the Chicago Tribune, and F. W. Crawford, of the World, who came out with Mr. Blaine, giving rise to the remark that the latter never traveled without a Crawford; Henry Oviatt, of the New York Times, who has had a large ex-perience in New York and New England politics; Hedges, of the Associated Press, known of all men as "the pon-partisan," and McPherson, of the New York Tribune, a promising son of Edward McPherson, the well-known compiler of political statistics, and himself an exceedingly well-posted writer on political topics.

There have been many other well-known contributors to the stock of political information stationed at this city from abroad during the past six months, and many of the local correspondents have achieved a good deal more than local prominence by their work. Many of the outside correspondents have been associated together heretofore, most of the New York men being members of the new "Fellowcraft Club." which shuts out employers and limits membership to those whe actually earn their living with pen and pencil, and there is an excellent state of feeling between them, as there is generally between the representatives of outside journals and the local press.

AN ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

Indianians Will Have an Opportunity to Witness a Solar Eclipse.

If the sky should be favorable on New Year's day Indianapolis people will have an opportunity to see an eclipse of the sun. The eclipse will be visible from all parts of the United States except that area which lies east of a line drawn from Philadelphia to the southern extremity of Hudson's bay. It will be total only to a narrow belt which cuts the Pacific coast a little north of San Francisco, where it is about one hundred miles wide. The eclipse will be visible in this

belt about two and a quarter minutes. The eclipse, as it will be visible in Indiana, will be only partial. The face of the sun will be about two-thirds covered. It will first be noticeable here about 3:20 o'clock. During the next sixty-five minutes following the time of beginning here the sun will gradually sink in the southwest and the notch of darkness grow bigger until it finally obscures about two-thirds of the sunlight. The sun at that period of the passage will resemble the moon as she appears three or four days beyond ner last quarter.
When the sun dips behind the western horizon
the eclipse will be just half over. The remaining part of the exhibition will be witnessed elsewhere. About eight hundred miles west of Indiapapolis the eclipse will end at sunset, and at Philadelphia it will begin at sunset. To observers in the Mississippi valley and further east the eclipse will be little more than a curiosity, still it will be worth smoking glass

The coming one is about the forty-fourth solar eclipse that has occurred since the great one of Aug. 7, 1869, the middle belt of which was through south central Indiana. Between that one and this there was but one which was total in any accessible part of North America. Astronomers are taking a great interest in the coming eclipse from the fact that a total solar eclipse is of very rare os-

Two other solar eclipses will occur during the coming year—the first is June 26, but it is of the class called annular, the moon not being near enough to us to totally obscure the sun on any part of the earth's surface. This will be visible in South Africa and on the Indian ocean. The other will occur Dec. 22, and will be total, but the belt of totality is along the equator.

RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

The Council Committee on Markets Propose to Effect Some Desired Reforms.

The market committee of the City Council met yesterday afternoon and considered some plans for the better management of Tomlinson Hall and the East market. The question as to who has the authority to employ the engineers for Tomlinson Hall, and the assistant janitors, came up for determination, and it was decided to recommend to the Council that the marketmaster be allowed to hire two men, and the head janitor of the building two. The plan is satisfactory to the market-master and janitor. Plans for making the city buildings less expensive to the city, were also discussed. It was shown that during the last year the city had paid between \$600 and \$1,000 for having the chairs in Tomlinson Hall stored away in the garret on occasions of balls and other entertainments when it became necessary to clear the hall. The committee decided that a good plan would be to connect Tomlinson Hall building with the meat market building by a balcony structure large enough to hold the chairs. With the addition constructed the furniture, the committee believes, can be handled without any additional expense. The committee will ascertain the cost of the addition. and if they find it to be reasonable they will recommend to the Council that the improve-ment be made. It was also decided to recommend the construction of a crematory in the basement of the building, in which all the waste from the market can be burned after each day's

New bed room sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

REMEMBER the third annual ball of the switchmen, at Tomlinson Hall, New Year's eve. A GIFTED MUSICIAN.

Extraordinary Talents and Accomplishments of Chas. Hansen, a Blind Man.

One of the most gifted boys, who has been

educated at the Institute for the Blind, is Mr.

Charles F. Hansen, known to the public in gen-

eral as the blind organist. Mr. Hansen was born in Lafayette, and the coming week will record a recurrence of his birthday anniversary. He came to the institution twelve years ago, and has been there continuously ever since. He has ranked well in general study, but early showed a special aptitude for music, and in this latter he has received the greatest encouragement and instruction from the faculty of the institution. He learns his music, not by ear, as a great many suppose, but by having it read to him, the same as one might be taught poetry. The signature, time and expression marks are understood at the beginning. Then a line or phrase for the right hand read, the chord, thirds, or whatever it may be, all at once. After a page, or part, has been read two or three times, he knows it, and the same process is gone through with for the left hand. Then he puts them together. No one not thoroughly understanding this work can comprehend how readily the learning of music is accomplished by him, for to others it seems a very complicated way. Mr. Hansen is a thorough master of the pipe-organ. He has held the position of organist at Fletcher-place and Mayflower churches, and for the past year and a half has been at Meridian-street Church. For every Sunday he learns all the hymns and authems for the two services, and is obliged to commit page after page. On special occasions, like Easter or Christmas, the task is unusually arduous; for example, for last Sunday, the Christmas services, he had in the neighborhood of fifty pages to lears, and this was accomplished within two days. It would be thought a large undertaking for one who could see to play that much, but when it, is considered that he committed it entirely to memory and played it without an error, it becomes a remarkable feat. He is particularly sympathetic as an accompanist, as many remarked who heard him play for the song "Betniehem," by Master George Kerr, the same Sunday. One of his experiences as an accompanist was at the the accompaniments to fourteen songs. Not all of them were sung, for some were prepared for encores. There seems to be absolutely no limit to the amount he commit to memory. Mr. Hansen, has given a number of organ recitals in this and surrounding cities, his repertoire containing sixty-five pieces suitable to play for recitals. He is also the composer of a number of pieces, and his interludes, always original, are gems. While the organ is his chosen instrument, he is an excellent performer on the piaco and the cornet. He understands the mechanism of the former, and the tuning of them is one of his accomplishments. His repertoire is not quite so extensive for the piano as the organ, but he knows many more pieces than the average musician who plays only the piano. At the institution they have a brass band, and his cornet is the leading instrument. Vocally he is not far behind. He has a good baritone voice, and in the last concert of the Mandelssohn Society, sang in the quartet in "Messiah." He has a fine ear. For intance, one day he listened to a quartet rehearing a song, without any accompaniment. There were several pages of the song, and at its conclusion, he said: "You have ended that a half tone lower than you began it." The notes were tried on the piano and it was found to be true. Any one touching a note, without his having heard the instrument previously, he can name it sorrectly. He knows the tone of the bells, the whistles, or anything else that gives a sound better than a noise. His multiplicity of musical talents would seem exaggerated to many, but are well known among those who know him personally. What God deprived him of in sight, he has more than rewarded in his other senses. Mr. Hansen is uniformly obliging, often putting himself to great inconvenience to assist others. He is in demand as a pianist and has been the orchestra for several receptions. He has a keen sense of the ridicutous and often will be seen smiling to himself, while listening to a lecture or sermon, in which he hears something which amuses him. Mr. Hansen will finish the prescribed course of study in the school in June, 1889, and will make teaching the piano and organ, and recitals his life work. To this he will add tuning, and with all of these, there is no doubt but what he will succeed admirably.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

The Commercial Travelers' Arrangements br Their Forthcoming Meeting.

The annual meeting of Indiana commercial travelers, to be held in this city Jan. 4 and 5, gives promise of being one of the most enjoyable of the many the association has held. The various committees in charge of the arraigements met yesterday, and completed all the details of the gathering. Preparations have ben the ladies, who always almost equal the men in numbers at these meetings. Special trainswill be run from all the leading cities of the Sate outside of Indianapolis, and a train will also likely be run from Chicago for the accommodation of the many Indiana 'dam. mers" who make that city heir beadquarters. Free transportation: be furnished from the depot to the hotel by Frank Bird. The meeting will open Frday night, the 4th, with a grand ball in Tomlison Hall, for which about 1,500 invitations have been issued. At 10 o'clock Saturday moming the business meeting of the association wil be held in Masonic Hall. As the routine business is only a minor feature on the programme, it is hoped to get through with it by noon. Then at 3 o'clock the same day the annual banquet, the leading feature of the gathering, will be held. There will be something like one thousand spreads. Quite a number the orators among the frateinity are booked for speeches, and complete arrange-ments have been made for a general good ime. The committee on invitation to the ball think it is possible that some person may have been the ball, and they request all who have not re- for the place, with Editor Moss, of Lafayette, a ceived invitations to address D. W. Coffit, the spood second. Nevertheless, there is no ional Association of Commercial Trajelers assurance of the result. It took the combined have sent word that they will attend the neet- forces of nearly all the leaders of the

APPLICANTS TO BE REFUSED.

State Officers Feel Forced to Decline Signing Petitions for Offices.

Hereafter no petitions recommending applicants for federal positions under President Harrison will be signed by State officers. Soon after the election petitioners began to seek the assistance of State officers. From a few stragglers the daily attendance has now becomes rush, so large that it seriously interferes with the discharge of public duties by the officers of the State. Besides the intrusion tpon their time, there were other reasons which forced the officers to adopt the resolution to refuse all applicants in the future. Such petitioners as generally called represented some particular element in a community, and in some cases a recognition of the aspirants' claims would result merely in elevating a local faction fight into State politics. The officers also feel that men with petitions should hold off until Coneral Harrison has been inaugurated. Said one of the officers, yesterday: "General Harrison could not reach any other conclusion than that we had presumed to take charge of his butiness if we were to go on signing petitions."

Demanding Damages for a Slantered Char-

Alvena Young, by her next friend, her mother, has begun suit against against Henry Bhost for slander. She demands \$5,000. The complaint alleges that in the presence of a large company of gendemen. Bhosy made a statement concerning her character which has greatly injured her reputation among her acquaint-

Will Be Ready on Time,

"Have you your speech ready for the Travelers' As sociation banquet, next week!" askel a Journal reporter of Chet Webster, yesterday, as that individual went scurrying round the Circle to sel a man a box of candy dogs and a barrel of chewing gum.

"My wife is writing it now." said he man of samples. "It will be ready on time."

White Cap Prosecutions. "Anything new from the White taps, Governor?" was a question that stopped Governor Gray, yesterday, on his way through the rotunds of the Capitol. "There has been no formal report from the State attorneys," was the answer, "since the one made by ious workthe has met a good many Indianapolis per-

the Messrs. Fund, which was printed in the Journal, but I am advised that the prosecution of the parties indicted for participation in the so-called White Cap ottrages is being pushed vigorously, and I have no doubt that those who took part in them will be punished. The motion for a change of venue made by the defendants in Crawfort county amounts to nothity. Their cases can be investigated as thouroughl esewhere. We have evidence enough to break up the practices complained of if the courts and juries do their whole duty."

PROPERTY-OWNERS PROTEST.

Citizens Most Interested Violently Oppose the Monon's New Ordinance.

The citizens of the neighborhood surrounding he Massachusetts-avenue crossing, who are nost directly concerned in the effects of the proposed Monon ordinance, assembled last sight to the number of two hundred, it Van Sickle's Hall, on Clifford avenue, discuss the question of the Monon's ight of way. The meeting, in which number took part freely, was attended by an sudience of men who are principally small roperty-holders along the railway's proposed oute, and the greatest indignation was manilested by them at the idea that the road should et the entrance without paying for it. . setition to the Council and Board of Aldermen ias been printed, asking them to demand that the road go on the east side of the Massachusetts-avenue depot, and was unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting. This petition has already received the names of three or four hundred of the local residents, and the list is growing rapidly

The principal talker of the evening was A. F. Potts. He said that, should the Monon come down on the west side of the depot, it would necessitate their reaching over 300 feet down Massathusetts avenue, just at the point which was the most important inlet to the city, and that all the great number of heavily laden teams from the surrounding factories would have a crossing of much increased difficulty, and danger, not to speak of the large crowds of women and children who passed that point daily. Not only property, but perhaps human life would be jeopardized and if the city was to concede this valuable right of way should be upon the express condition that property holders were to be indemnified fully before any work was to be done on it, or at least their indemnification guaranteed, in order that no loophole should be left out of which the railroad could slip. It should be remembered, the said, that as it has been set forth in the petition to the Council and board, this city ad paid \$15,000, and the men there assembled ad raised among themselves another \$5,000, "to lave the tracks 'bunched' as they now are, and to secure a reasonably safe crossing for the housands of citizens living east of the lin es of ailroads centering at Massachusetts-av. nue tation." Were it safe to count upon the Moion pursuing the route laid down in the plat of he proposed right of way, there would be no bjections made, but it was evident that they ad no such intention, "and we, therefore," the etition continues, "in the interest of this rapally-growing section of the city, and for the rotection of ourselves and families, demand hat they shall be restricted by express ordiance to pass on the west side of Massachusetts-venue station." Mr. Potts continued that it vas manifestly a gross injustice for a corpora-ion to come through where they intended to, e esded the right to half of a fine street Weaver street), seventy feet wide, which had been graveled and graded at the expense of the property-owners. It had been upon the strength of its continuing and in the full belief that it would continue to e a first-class thoroughfare, that the lots had been sold to the industrious class of men of mall means whose savings had placed their iomes upon this street. It was well kept up and had every promise of constantly increasng value, if nothing interfered, but should this read be put through at their very doors, these homes would become so depreciated in value as to be almost unrentable, and the rate of insurance would be greatly increased from proximity tolocomotives. A number of men discussed the ideas brought out by Mr. Potts, among whom were Messrs. Bagley and Everts, and Alderman Rey nolds, whose endeavors on behalf of the amendments before the brard were atrongly commended. Judge Ayres then spoke briefly of the proposed Monon right of way, saying that, to his mind, should the road be allowed to came in unrestricted, a simila. condition to that of the Big Four prossing at Virginia avenue would be the result, and a growing abuse of the privilege. He said he thought the Big Four would have been brought to some sense of its bona fale promise to lay but two tracks there long ago, if the road, as it appeared, had not thad something to do with electing the conneilmen from that section. Dr. Furmas, and Charles Fletcher also talked in favor of the amendments, after which committees were appointed to carry out the thoughts of the meeting, as follows: A committee of ten were designated by the chairman to secure signatures as rapidly as possible to the petition, and canvass by next Wednesday; and a 'citizens' committee" of ten were appointed to agitate the political side of the question, and made for entertaining 1,500 persons, including | show the gentlemen of the Council, among other ngs, how opposition to these amendments would kill their support in this section of the city. They were also directed to invite the aldermen and Council to visit the crossing itself and see the actual conditions of things there at

present before taking further action.

Continued Trouble Among the Democracy Over the Apportionment of Offices.

DIVIDING LEGISLATIVE SPOILS.

The contest over the legislative offices continues with unabated ferocity among the Democratic brethren. There was some talk of ex-Secretary Dixon, of the Senate, coming out as a candidate for another term, but it is understood he has retired in favor of ex-Senator Green Smith, to whom he acted as guide, philosopher and friend in the contest over the presiding officer's place two years ago. This further act of devotion is supposed to help Smith's chances somewhat, but close figurers consider that W. J. overlooked in the issuing of the invitations to Craig, of the Sentinel, of this city, has the lead Democracy to keep the statesman from Jennings from carrying off the nomination of a Democratic convention for the Attorney-ganeralship, and it may require a still greater effort to keep him from getting away with a Leg-

The contest for the speakership of the House has narrowed down to Mason Niblack and J. H. Willard, Schmuck's support being rather lukewarm, and some of his pledged supporters stating openly that if they vote for him they will do it under protest. Niblack is running largely on his father's reputation and influence, which will help him considerably, and the support of the Sentinel, which may help him less, and Willard's friends are making their fight for their man on the ground that he is the only talker on the Democratic side this session who can hold down the Republican leaders of the House. The argument has a tendency to cut both ways, since if Willard is the only Demoeratic member who can hold anybody down, he ought to be given a chance on the floor; but the Willard men are using it freely, and are making a stormy fight on Niblack, who, they claim. has neither the physical strength or mental quickness to make an efficient presiding officer. For other places there is a crowd of aspirants, T. J. Newkirk, of Rush county, who wants the elerkship of the House, being the only unapposed aspirant, and it is likely that in the distribution of the smaller positions the geographical argument will prevail. There is still some talk of opposition on the part of Democrats to the organization of the Senate by Lieutenautgovernor Robertson, but as they have nobody to put forward this time as a claimant and their "consistency" can be preserved as well by a protest as a row, it is doubtful whether any serious opposition will be made to the regular programme at the opening. The standing committees will, in any event, be regulated by the will of the majority party in the Senate, and neither the temporary nor permanent presiding officer at this session will probably have any influence in their selection

biy have any influence in their selection. Seven Dollars for an Ear. On Oct. 25 George Gebhardt and Andrew Gainlich and a fight, in which Gebhardt bit off one of Gainlich's ears. Gebbardt proposed that, in case Gainlich would not prosecute him, he would pay \$7 for the ear. The money was accepted, but yesterday Gainlich concluded it was not enough. Gebhardt re-refused to pay more, and then Mr. Gainlich had him arrested for mayhem.

Rev. Sam Small's Visit. Rev. Cam Small, the Georgia evangelist, was in the city yesterday, en route to Franklin, where he is soon ple, and quite a number called on him to pay their respects. He says he will work in the West during the next year, and will probably not visit Indianapolis again for some time.

The Meat Inspectorship. S. A. Morrell, who has been announced as a candi date for meat inspector, has withdrawn from the contest, leaving an apparently clear field for the reappointment of the present incumbent. Dr. O. B. Pettijohn, a member of the city Health Board, by which the meat inspector is appointed, said last night that he hoped the public, having manifested considerable interest in the matter, would be present at the meeting of the board on Tuesday morning to suggest the name of some person possessing the qualifications necessary to make a good inspector, in which case a competent man will certainly be selected.

Yessir!

Gentlemen meditating New Year's calls should not fail to call upon Paul Krauss for their furn ishings. No such line of neckwear to be found anywhere in the State as that shown by Paul Krauss. Many special importations. Also, party vests and fine embroidered dress-shirts.

Swearing-Off Day-The usual "swear off" will take place accord ing to schedule on New Year's day. A great many persons will "swear off" on cigars. There are persons who have been imposed upon by bad cigars. The customers who buy of W. H. Burke & Co., No. 12 North Pennsylvania street, never swear off. The cigars they buy of Henry Burke always give satisfaction. New Year's smokers will find fine cigars,

Burke's. Drop in and see him. FRUITS for New Year's table, paper shell almonds, Saratoga chips, Malaga grapes, Aspinwall bananas, Florida oranges, fruits, confils, queen cluster raisins, roll waters, etc. HENRY SCHWINGE,

in bunches of twenty-five and fifty, at Henry

No. 31 North Pennsyvania street and No. 9 Odd-fellows' Hall. PARTIES going up Washington street should not fail to stop at Messenger's show window and see the brass bedstead, manufactured by the Ploneer brass-works, city.

Moore & Brady's finest select oysters, direct from Baltimore, received daily at Henry Schwinge's, No. 9 North Pennsylvania street. Odd-fellows' Hall.

When You Want Mantels, grates and tile hearths call on us, and have them set right. All work guaranteed repair and reset grates; set them for natural gas so as to get the best results. Cast ranges at greatly reduced prices. "M. & D." wrought steel ranges, best in the market. WM. H. BENNETT & SON.

38 South Meridian street.

It is the time now to select your wall decorations in anticipation of the spring, and while we have leisure to design and do the work at its best. A notable fine thing in this array that is comparatively cheap is a Lincrusta Walton for diningrooms, halls and vestibules. The upper and coves are worked in high relief of varied designs, which can be treated as Anaglypta can, in bronzes or colors-the Lincrusta forming the lower panneling. Work like this is as solid and durable as wood. Come see some of the effects that we have already combined in this way.

ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER & LEE,

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER. THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

H.LIEBER&CO.'S ART EMPORIUM.

No. 33 South Meridian Street.

FRAMES, MIRRORS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, STATUARY.

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

Must be Sold.

Monday we begin our grand clearance sale of all Holiday Goods, and we shall name such low prices as will make quick work of the entire lot. The room is worth to us more than the goods, and, therefore, they must be sold even at a large sacrifice. Nearly all of our remaining stock is useful every day in the year and in every family, a fact which will make a demand for the goods.

AT HALF PRICE.

All Fancy Goods, Toys, Children's Dishes,

Brass Goods-This includes those elegant Brass Cranes with Gypsy Kettles, which we have been selling at \$9 and \$10, now will be \$4.50 and \$5; also Brass Tables with plush tops, fermerly \$2.50, now \$1.25. Dolls' outfits complete; in trunks and boxes, have been from 50e to \$9, now just one-half.

Bronze Pictures, Bisque Flgures, Scrap Books and hundreds of other articles; all a just one-half former price.

All Books at Publisher's Cost.

Here will be some very desirable books at exact publisher's cost, and you can't all have them, because there are not enough to go all around. There are some beautiful Gift Books that will be an ornament to any library or table. We can't enumerate, but will give you a list of books in sets which are on hand at this writing!

Chamber's Encyclopedia, sheep, 10 volumes. Chamber's Encyclopedia, cloth, 12 volumes. Emerson's complete works, cloth, 11 vol-

American Pioneer Patriots, cloth, 12 vol-Victor Hugo's Romances, library edition,

cloth, 12 volumes. Irving's Complete Works, Stuyvesant edi tion, 10 volumes.

Carlyle's Complete Works, antique, half calf. 10 volumes. D'Artagnan Romances, cloth, 10 vols. .

Hawthorne's Complete Works, cloth, 12 Bulwer's Works, half calf, 13 vols.

Cooper's Complete Works, cloth, 16 vols. Guernsey's Works, cloth, 8 volumes. Breakfast Table Series (Holmes), cloth, 3

Gothe's Complete Works, half calf, 5 vols. Henry III, King of France, cloth, 2 vol-

Old Merchants of New York, cloth, 5 vol-Walton and Cotton's Angler, cloth, 2 vol-

Juvenile sets by Oliver Optic, Sophia May, Elijah Kellogg, and others.

SPECIAL PRICES.

1 elegant Lamp, former price \$20, now.....\$14.00 1 elegant Plush Touet Case, formerly \$25, 1 elegant Plush Toilet Case, formerly \$12, 1 Toilet Set for Gentlemen, Ox. Silver, form-

erly \$12, now.

1 Log Cabin Cushion and Handkerchief Case, formerly \$7.50, now.

2 Salad or Cream Sets, 12 Saucers and 1 Platter in each set, and each set in a handsome box with satin lining, former price \$12,

1 elegant Fruit Dish, formerly \$11, now.... 8.00
1 elegant Fruit Dish, formerly \$9, now.... 6.00
1 elegant Fruit Dish, formerly \$11, now.... 8.00
1 elegant Fruit Dish, formerly \$8, now.... 5.50 Those \$2.89 fruit Dishes, a few left, at.....

and would be cheap at \$4.50. l Tete-a-Tete Silver Set, 5 pieces, formerly Tete-a-Tete Silver Set, 5 pieces, formerly \$9.50, now..... 7.00

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

We have about 300 Albums in open stock that we shall close out at one-quarter less than the price. Just think of those Plush Albums at 50c, now 38c; those Leather Cloth Albums, with padded sides, formerly 69c, and very cheap, now 52c; those \$1.98 Albums at \$1.78; those \$1.75 Albums at \$1.31, etc., etc.

Paper and Envelopes, in boxes, will be found in lots at special marked down prices. All Clocks at one-quarter less.

Roger Bros'. 1847 Table Cutlery All Knives we shall sell at 29c each.

All Forks we shall sell at 44c each. All Tablespoons we shall sell at 44c each.

All Teaspoons we shall sell at 24c each. The above are all first-class goods, and at the prices named they are very much below the lowest price they were ever sold at. You can buy one, or as many pieces as you wish. This is a rare opportunity for every house-

GOODS IN LOTS. You will find goods in lots at a price for your choice.

Sale begins Monday. Store will be closed on Tuesday (New Year's). Sale resumed on Wednesday, and continue until every article

ALL PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING.

Everybody respectfully invited to see the extraordinary bargains in

Cloaks, Silks, Dress Goods, Underwear, Linens, Flannels and Blankets,

SULLIVAN'S

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

GIPSY KETTLES, LILLY & STALMAKER BRASS ANDIRONS and FENDERS.

DRAPERIES AND LACE CURTAINS

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PAWN

HOSIERY AND GLOVES AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

64 E. Washington St.

ALBERT GALL.